EXECUTION OF BROWN TO-DAY.

HE PRECAUTIONS TO PREVENT A RESCUE

harlestown Surrounded by a Military Cordon.

ketch of the Harper's Ferry Insur-

IOGRAPHY OF JOHN BROWN.

ense Excitement in Virginia-Arrests of Suspected Persons,

enforced.

Given under my hand as Governor, and under the Seal of the Commonwealth, at Richmond, this 28th day of November, 1859, and in the eighty-fourth year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor.

Geo. W. MONFORD,
Secretary of the Communwealth.

The subjoined proclamation by the military and civic

PROCLAMATION.

In pursuance of instructions from the Governor of Virginia, notice is hereby given to all whom it may con-

cern:—
That, as heretofore, particularly from now until after
Friday next, the 2d of December, strangers sound within

known and proper business here, and who cannot give a satisfactory account of themselves, will be at once arrested.

That on, and for a proper period before that day, strangers, and especially parties approaching under the pretext of being present at the execution of John Brown, whether by railroad or otherwise, will be mot by the military and turned back, or arrested, without regard to the amount of force that may be required to effect this; and during the said period, and especially on the 2d of December, the citizens of Jefferson and the surrounding country are emphatically warned to remain at their homes, armed, and guard their own property.

Information, received from reliable sources, clearly indicates that by so doing they will best consult their own interests.

interests.

No women or children will be allowed to come near

women or camera.

W.M. B. TALIAFERRO, Maj. Gen. Com. Troops.
S. BASSETT FRENCH, Military Secretary.
TEOMAS C. GREEN, Mayor.
A DREW HUNTER, Asst. Prosecuting Attorney.
J. Mrs. W. CAMPBELL, Sheriff.
EXMER 28, 1859.

ken to prevent the rescue of Brown, which rumor said was about to be attempted by his sympathizers from Pennsylvania and Ohio.

THE CAPTURE OF THE ARSENAL. THE CAPTURE OF THE ARSENAL.

On the 18th of October the whole country was startled by the amouncement that a large body of armed men, whites and negroes, had the night before taken possession of the United States arsenal at Harper's Ferry, taken several citizens of that place and its vicinity prisoners, stopped the trains, and obstructed the railroad bridge, and had actually commenced an insurrection of the country of the

the party was not so formidable as was at first supposed, for it was composed of Old John Brown, of Kansas notoriety, who communiced it, Captalu J. E. Cook, and about began to take measures for self-protection. Despatches were forwarded to different points for military aid, which

for some months previous, by procuring arms and ammu-nition, which he stered away in his house, though it has since become known that this treasonable raid was in contemplation 1 rote than two years, and was extensively

known among the abolitionists of the North.

About five or six miles distant from Harper's Ferry, on
the Maryland side, is the Kennedy farm, the place of rendezvous selected by the dibusters to mature their plans frown came to the neighborhood in July, under the assumed name of Smith, accompanied by three or four moe, and began to lock for a location, to be occupied tem-

gerously.

G. N. Hammond, late Deputy Sheris' of Berkeley county; shot through the hip, very severely.

George Wollett, a superintendent in the railroad machine shops at Martinsburg; shot through the left arm.

Geo. H. Morphy, prosecuting attorney for Berkeley county; shot in the leg.

Neison Hooper, shot in the ankie, arm and Ince, apparently with small shot.

Eomond McCabe, shot through the shoulder, and arm fractured—a bad wound.

Cinton Bowman, conductor on the tonnage train; two wounds—one on the shoulder and the other across the

acht occurred between them and the Charlestown volunteers and other military companies, in the streets and o the railroad bridge, in which several were shot on both sides. Among the citizens shot were Messrs. Beckham, the Mayor, Turner, Dorsey, a railroad conductor, Barley and Richardson, and a colored porter named Hayward.

Of the twenty-two insurgents fifteen were killed, two wounded, two escaped with Cook, and two were captured Brown and his son, F. Coppie, Evan Stevens, and Green arrested on the 26th October, at Montalto, near Chambers. delivered up to the Virginia authorities.

As is known, Old Brown, Cook, Coppie, Green and Copeland were indicted for treason, murder and insur-rection, convicted at Charlestown, and condemned to

death. Brown's trial concluded on the 1st of November, and on the next day he was sentenced to be hanged November, and the day of execution fixed for December 16, the negroes Copeland and Green to be hung in the forencon, and the white men, Cook and Coppie, in the

The papers found on Brown's person and in his house The papers round on prown's person and in its house showed that the conspiracy was extensively ramifled throughout the country, and those documents, together with the correspondence of Colonel Forbes and others, seriously implicated in the transaction several leading men of the anti-slavery party, including Senators Seward, Hale, Sumner and Wilson, Giddings and Gov. Chase of Ohio, Wendell Phillips, Garrison, Gerrit Smith, Dr. Howe of Boston, Horace Greeley, Gov. Fletcher of Vermont

The friends of Old Brown have labored hard to prove him insane, and thus lay some grounds for obtaining a pardon from Gov. Wise. With this object his counsel procured no less than twenty affidavits from his acquaint-ances in Ohio (the substance of which appeared in Wednes-day's HERALD), showing that he comes of a family in which insanity is hereditary. It appears that his grand-mother, two aunts, one uncle, five cousins, a sister, a niece and two of his sons had been afflicted with aber-rations of mind from time to time, and that some of them had died insane, and some are now inmates of lunatic asylums. Ossawatomie Brown comes of a military fami ly. In the burying ground near the church in Canton

tentre, Conn., stands a marble monument, upon which is inscribed the following:—

"In memory of Capt. John Brown, who died in the Revolutionary army, at New York, September 3, 1778. He was of the fourth generation in regular descent from Peter Brown, one of the Pligrim Fathers, who landed from the May Flower, at Plymouth, Mass., December 22, 1620."

Capt. Brown, at his country's call, led forth a company of West Simsbury (now Canton) troops, to the deadly conflict, and fell a victim to the then prevailing epidemic in the American camp. He left a numerous group of little ones, who were reared by his widow with singular tact. and judgment to habits of industry and principles of virtue, and all became distinguished citizens in the commu-nities in which they resided. One of the sons became a judge in one of the courts of Ohio. One of the daughters had the honor of giving to one of our most flourishing New England colleges a President for twenty years in the per-

Capt. John Brown, married a daughter of Gideon Mills, Feq., who was himself (Ifills) an officer in the Revolu-tionary army, and was entrusted with the command of

to be renewed in Virginia, and here the final plans for the

Baltimore, Dec. 1, 1859. work of erecting the scaffold commenced yester

there would be men enough on the next trains to take Virginia. Under these peculiar circumstances the road is

To-day several persons, editors of the abolition newspapers published at the North, were ejected from the cars for Harper's Ferry. They had purchased tickets and were very anxious to proceed, but were refused on account of the arrangements entered into between Gov. Wise and the President of the road. They left in the Washington train, declaring they were bound to be in Charlestown to see the execution and would reach there by the Orange and Alexandria road, whereupon the Presi dent of that road was informed of the fact.

OUR CHARLESTOWN CORRESPONDENCE. CHARLESTOWN, Va , Nov. 29, 1859.

Taliaferro-Variety of Uniforms-Not Much Excite ment-Caution About Admitting Strangers-No Interviews with Brown Permitted-Proparations for the Eve cution, de.

The town looks to day as if the times were revolution ry. War, not peace, appears to be the order of the day.
Drums beating, music playing, flags waving, sentinels patroops going through military manageres in the main street, and every man being either fully or partially accoutred, give to Charlestown all the air of a camp House, and there he consults his officers and receives his

the general is a nice looking, dark visaged, soldierly leoking man, and appears to be in all respects suited for his responsible position. I met him an hour ago riding up the street, without escort, and had the honor of an introduction to him. Without underrating the necessity for all this military preparation on the part of the State of Virginia, he has no idea that any rescue is to be attempted. He would not have any objection to see the attempt made. He would rather like it. The citizens of Charlestown do, however, he says, apprehend some coup de main on the part of the abolitionists, and as it is not always easy to banish apprehensions, no matter how unfounded, he thinks it but right and proper that such a demonstration should be made as would entirely preclude the possibility of an attempt to rescue Brown.

evidences of the presence of "the army of occupation," evidences of the presence of "the army of occupation," for by such title I have seen it designated. The uniforms and semi-uniforms are as numerous and varied as if the army consisted of 50,000 instead of 1,000 men. Some or the troops wear a sort of jager uniform, dark coats and pants by added with green, and slouched bats with dark plumes Some wear the light blue uniform, like the Nationa Guard of New York. Some wear antique dresses, with high, awkward hats, like those which the Britishers might have appeared in eighty years ago. Others again do not pretend to any uniform at all, but simply wear a white waisbelt over their ordinary clothes, with a bayonet, sheathed or unsheathed as the case may be, stuck inside, and earry their muskets over their sheulders. Then the Irregular cavalry of the army—composed of fine looking young fellows, active ard wity, and ready for action—are strutting about, with sabres by their sides, horse pistols stuck in their belis or bosoms, with the butts sticking out, and spurs clanking at their heels. They all wear their ordinary garbe, with these appendages. Their horses are turned out loose in the yard of the Carter House, which hooks not unilke a large pound when the bailf is uncommonly active. Most of the men, when not on duty, are sauntering about, smoking their segars or pipes. There are no signs of intoxication with any of them; and, indeed, all seem to have wonderfully adapted the medyes to that subordination which is so indispensable to the making of good soldiers.

At the corners of some of the streets are placed brass howitzers. There is one also in front of the Court House, which building is eccupied by troops. The school roops of the churches are likewise given up as temporary burracks.

And yet there is no undue excliment pervading the towns.

of the churches are nature great and per the churches and soldiers appear to be impressed with a sense of responsibility—a feeling that the present is an important crisis in the bistory of the State and of the country; but that is all. I have heard no threats of violence, and have seen no manifestation of disloyalty to the Union, although I would not venture to say that there is

to believe that there exists any conservatism or sympathy with the Southern cause at the North. There seems to be a fixed opinion to the contrary among the great mass of the people.

On board the boat all was quiet. Sleep and repose was the great desideratum there, and politics and Harper's Ferry sunk into oblivion with the prevailing dulness. By the time we reached Washington (half-past three o'clock A. M.) that hothed of pointeal exitement was as dul as the most phlegmatic Dutch farmer of the "Tenth Legion" would wish it. I could not help contrasting its condition then with what it would be a month hence, when the fare banks and saloons would be all astivith the discipations and reveilings of the ungodly crew that assembles there.

From this point to the Relay House nothing of any interest transpired, save the excitement produced on board the cars by the efforts of two or three members of a raw volunteer corps, from Alexandria, to force into service a refractory member who was unwilling to accompany the corps to Charlestown. He justified his resistance by saying that the parties corcing him beasted that they would compel him to go, and be did not choose to be pressed to volunteer. He was pressed however, and is now in the ranks here.

At every station along the route there were large crowds assembled tojece the trains, apprehending, doubtless, that some hostile faces might be discerned. In this, however, they were disappointed. The whole company on board was made up of troops bound for Charlestown and one or two members of the press.

On reaching here I found the excitement not to be so great as I expected from the state of feeling clsewhere. With the exception of the excitement caused by the presence of the troops, and a crowd of others attracted hither by a desire to witness the execution, there is comparatively flo great confusion. Distance evidently lends magnitude to the true state of things as they now appear.

Nobody is now ammitted to see Brown. He is kept in strict solitary confinement. Since the ref

SCENES IN CHARLESTOWN ON WEDNESDAY.

SCENES IN CHARLESTOWN ON WEDNESDAY.
SOLDERS' AMUSEMENTS—NIGHTLY ALARMS—MIDNIGHT PARADE—SHARP LOOK OUT FOR STRANGERS AND THE CLERGY—OLD BROWN DECLINES THRIR MINISTRATIONS—WHAT HE SAYS ABOUT A RESCUE, ETC.

(Correspondence of the Baltimore American.)

CHARLESTOWN, Nov. 30, 1850.

Although our town is becoming more crowded every hour as the execution of Brown draws nigh, there is nothing of special interest to write about. The day is ushered in with a loud reveille, after which comes breakfast, the posting of the guard at nine in the morning, and then the pleasures of the morning commence. Yesterday I notice a party of about a dozen going from house to house, treating the fair occupants to some vocat as well as lostromental music. The seronading party belonged to the Young Guard, from Richmond, and their desire to smuse the fair inhabitants of the town is no doubt highly appreciated.

Sentined duty being new to many of the men on duty, nightly alarms are still given when no cause really exists, and many good stories are told at the expense of the sentinels. But as they do as near right as is in their power, comment on their mistakes may be considered unafind.

I was much amused night before last at an incident occuring its one of our newly arrived commanies. The

strangers, and see that every n decount of himself. Besides a military company detailed to

with them, and are located very singly at the railroad dept, where they have all the comforts provided for the inter mas.

The Hon. Mr. Edgerton, member of Congress from Ohio, also arrived yesterday. In company with three other republican members of Congress he reached Harper's Ferry, where they met with Hon A. R. Boteler, who ad vised the other three to remain there whilst he accompanied Mr. Edgerton to this town, as Mr. E. was on mission from the son of John Brown. On arriving here Mr. Boteler took Mr. Edgerton to the heasiquarters of General Initiaferro, where he stated that he had been requested by John Brown, Jr. to come here and obtain the body of his father after the execution. After consultation with Andrew Hunter, Eq., Gen. T. informed him that no decision would be given as to the disposition of the body. Mr. Edgerton baving no other business here, preferred not to stay longer, and mounting a wagon which was being sent to Has per's Ferry with arms under a military guard, he understood that Governor Wise will arrive here to-day, accompanied by a couple of hundred troops. Amongst the arrivals yesterday was the Armory band, which is held in high esteem by his Exculency.

The prisoners were visited yesterday afternoon by Father Costello, of the Catholic church, and Messrs. Waugh, Leech and Lattle, of the Methodist Ediscopal church. No interview was had with Brown, as he refused to receive them, or to hold an interview. Cook and Copple thanked Father Costello for his kindness, but informed him that they had ministers of their own persussion. They communicated frenkly with their spiritual advisers, and seemed earnest in prayer. It is reported, I know not with what truth, that Brown yesterday informed him that they had ministers of their own persussion. They communicated frenkly with their spiritual advisers, and seemed earnest in prayer. It is reported, I know not with what truth, that Brown yesterday informed concentrated here. As it is now, however, he says there need be no fear entertained, as no rescue w

from the further invasions and threats of in rasion—the arrents and fears of arson—the marches and countermarches of the ponies and cessation of ponies—Governor Wise, the energetic, and his troops—down to the final climax of military aid offered by Governor Gist, of South Carolina, to the Governor of Virginia for the purpose of making certain the aforesaid hanging of Old Brown & Co.—it is a tissue of diegrace, exaggeration and invention sufficient to stir the gall of any Southerner, who has regard for the dignity any responsibility of the Southern people. To us it really looks as if those in possession of the telegraph were in league to ridicula the South and make us a laughing stock to ourselves and before the world. We sincerely trust that our Legislaure, which meets to-day, will bear this in mind, and take no action whatever in regard to ourselves or our institutions, that may even have the appearance of being prompted by the Virginia farce and its terrorism.

The Columbia (S. C.) Guardian Says:—

We are authorized and have been requested to state that the telegraphic announcement that Governor Gist has been restrained from doing so only by the conviction that Virginia is abundantly able to take eare of herself. Should her exigency ever become such as to require aid from other States, we know no one who would more cordially extend it than the present Chief Magustrate of South Carolina.

A FALER ALARM.

The Whooling Instillement says.

The Wheeling Intelligencer Bays

WHO MADE THE ROPE.

Mr. Francis Keeyes, of Alexandria, is the person who, it is said, some days since sent per express to the Sheriff of Jefferson county sixteen feet of cotton rope, with a noose, carefully knit by himself, and a note accompanying the package, stating the object for which it was to be used. The package was duly received. The matter has been mentioned in several letters from Charlestown.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

The Mr. Edgerton, member of Congress from Ohio, reto obtain the body of his father," is not the Hon. Alfred P. Edgerton of that State. This gentleman has too much respect for himself, and too little sympathy for the culprit Brown, to accept of any mission in his behalf, except it might be to aid in bringing him to the condign punishment which has been awarded him.

LYCURGUS EDGER ION,

292 Broadway.

NORTHERN AID TO VIRGINIA. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD. New York, Dec. 1, 1859. In to-day's issue of the HERALD I read the subjoine paragraph, emanating from your Richmond sorres

paragraph, emanating from your Richmond correspondent:—

It is a subject of very general remark here, that while thousands of letters have come to the State Department, sympathizing with John Brown and seeking pardon for him, and thousands more threatening Gov. Wise's life in the event of Brown's execution, not one single letter of encouragement or sympathy with Virginia in this conflict, or of condemnation of this villanous aggression upon her rights, has been received. The inference to which this naturally leads is that there is no sympathy among Northern men for Virginia or the South; and this conviction is fast loosening the bond of union which herotopre existed between the two sections.

From this statement it would appear that the North is no longer animated by that fraternal regard which formerly governed its conduct towards the South, but which, happily, is far from being the true analysis of Northern feeling. I have not the least doubt, should an emergency arise of sufficient magnitude to call out active aid,

gency arise of sufficient magnitude to call out active aid, that New York city alone would furnish of men and arms a sufficiency to effectually crush any movement set on foot by fanatical abolitionists. In refutation of the statement of the Richmond correspondent, I have to say that at an early day of the "Brown excita-ment," I offered by letter to Governor Wise one hundred men, fully armed and 'equipped, residents of this city, and eager 's demonstrate their sympathy for the South by ac' vely espousing her cause. Knowing Governor Wise, a objection to receive assistance from other

A STRAY "SECRETARY OF STATE"

The Mobile Daily Tribune has the following in reference to Richard Realf, who was elected Secretary of State of the Provisional Government organized at Brown's Convention at Chatham, Cana is West.—

Mr. Richard Realf, who was elected Secretary of State of the Provisional Government organized at Brown's Convention at Chatham, Cana is West.—

Mr. Richard Realf, we understand, is an Englishman by birth, who figured in the Kansas troubles as an active member of the anti slavery party, acted as said-de-camp to the notorious Gen. Lane, and was elected a member of the Topka Legislature. Subsequently to the proceedings of the "Convention" above set forth, he returned to England, and figured there during the last winder as a lecturer on ten.perance; perhaps also—though we have no positive evidence of the fact—on abolitionism.

Some time during the past spring or summer, we think, Mr. Realf made his appearance in New Orleans—bow, or what capacity, we know not. Here, after personal observation of the iostitutions of the South, he renounced abolitionism, and became a zealous advocate and defender of slavery. He also became a convert to the doctrines of the Roman Catholic Church, was baptized into that faith, and prefixed the name of "John" to that of "Richard," writing numself thenceforward, "John Richard Realf."

Mr. Realf then became a constant and copious contributor to the columns of The Catholic Standard, both in poetry and proce, as the readers of that journal during the past summer will, no doubt, remember. He wrote with tensiderable vigor, and, although a novice, engaged in confroversy with learned and experienced divines on theological questions.

Mr. Realf was in this city and vicinity for several weeks

the past summer will, no doubt, remember. He wrose with considerable vigor, and, although a novice, engaged in confroversy with learned and experienced divines on theological questions.

Mr. Realf was in this city and vicinity for several weeks during the months of September and October, continuing his literary labors at the same time. He made no secret of his antecedents in connection with Kansas, but declared his views, principles and feelings on the cubject entirely changed, and appeared sincerely desirous of undoing whatever mischief he might have been instrumental in effecting while working with the abolitionists. He was an agreeable, well informed young man, and made a favorable impression upon such of our sitizens as formed his acquaintance.

Some time between the 1st and 10th of October, Mr. Realf left Mobile for New Orleans. He arrived there, was seen to enter a hack or cab, and, as we are informed, has not been heard of since. His acquaintances here have felt much anxiety respecting his fate, and since the disclosures above set forth with regard to his former connection with Brown and his associates, an additional mystery has been thrown around the transaction.

The sudden disappearance of Mr. Realf so short a time previous to the outbreak at Harper's Ferry might naturally attach some suspicion to his course. For our own part, however, we have no doubt that his professions were truthful, and his rectantation of abortionism sincere. There is ample evidence in the confidential correspondence between Brown and his other confidential correspondence between the seven under the impression that he had died on the way out, and this was the belief of Brown himself, from Any wor, a

quences.

In any case, we should like to see some further elucidation of the mystery, and have waited some time in expediation of seeing it noticed by those more directly cognizant of the circumstances. Thus far, however, it seems to have escaped the attention of the New Orleans press.

ANOTHER AMERICAN MAYORALITY CONVENTION.
Another section of the American party held a Convention at the Westchester House last evening. A letter from Mr. Mr. Ogden, declining the nomination for the Mayor aity, on account of a change of circumstances, was received. Mr. Havemeyer, the Tammany candidate, was then nominated by acclamation. The meeting then act journed will this day week, at the same place.